

THE Organized FARMER

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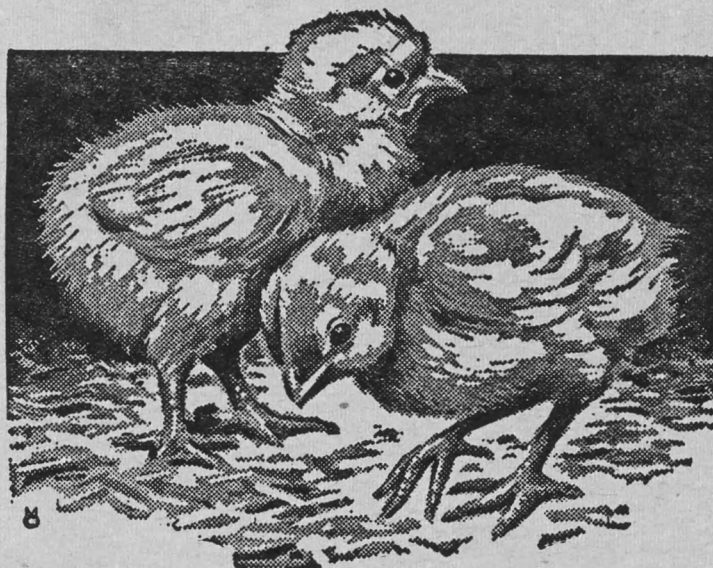
XX, No. 4

GENERAL SCIENCES

April, 1961



CHICK FEEDS

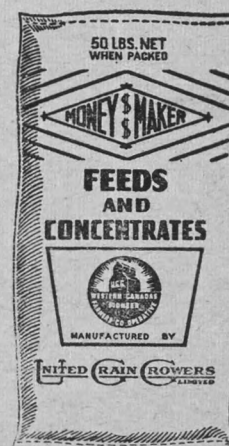


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The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ED. NELSON

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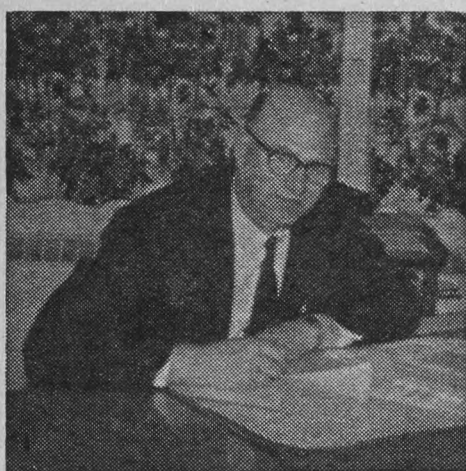
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Vol. XX

April, 1961

No. 4



President's Report

by ED NELSON

On February 15th the National Farmers' Union presented their annual submission to the Federal Government. It was well received by the members of the cabinet present and considerable discussion ensued, particularly with the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hamilton. He went into considerable detail about his proposed long range program for agriculture. I am afraid most of the Farm Union people present had little criticism of his program, except that they feared not many of us would be around to enjoy it when it became a reality. Certainly, the minister does have vision, and few doubt his sincerity.

The brief did indicate, without a doubt, the feeling of insecurity felt by most people in agriculture today. It sought to get some assurance from the government that would relieve this insecurity, but, short of recognition of the threat, I saw little encouragement. It means only this, the government says it believes in the "family farm", but has no immediate answer to the question of how we are going to keep it in business. To realize the insecurity farm

people feel we only need to look at the record. More than 20% of the farmers left the farms in the past 10 years. This resulted in \$140.00 less net income for those still on the farm. Coupled with the prediction that another 200,000 will leave in the next decade or so, it is little wonder that many farmers are worried about their position, particularly since there is no assurance that those left will be any better off financially.

In the week of February 20th, the annual C.F.A. meeting took place in Ottawa. Mr. Young, as a delegate, and others, will report specifically from time to time. Relating to the question raised first, here again concern for the "family farm" was uppermost. In this meeting there was less emphasis on government help and more effort to suggest some form of self help. How this is going to be accomplished is never very clear. I doubt if it ever will be until there is a clear recognition of the fact that we can never get any permanent solutions if we try to solve them in an individual group way. It is only when we realize we are a group within larger groups, and when others realize we are a part of their group that we can hope to find permanent solutions. If we can ever get to the place where all groups will set goals that have common objectives, I think we will make more progress.

In an address made to the National Institute of Animal Agriculture Conference, April 5, 1955, T. V. Houser, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co. said this: "The agricultural world and the industrial world are not two separate economies having merely a buyer seller relationship. Rather, they are so intertwined and inseparably bound together that one must think of them jointly if there is to be any sound thinking about one or the other."

What Mr. Houser said in 1955 is still more true in 1961. Yet we have within agriculture itself the tendency for the stock man to disregard the welfare of the grain man, the hog man to ignore the poultry man and so on. How can we ever hope to get any place in a world society until we can overcome this tendency in our groups. There can be no such thing as parity for some if we don't think in terms of parity for all.

* * *

This issue has a letter of information dealing with a relatively new organization called the "Voice of Women". They are concerned with the terrible destruction that we can expect if another world war was to break out. They are hoping to start a crusade against war

amongst all women in the world.

I have also had occasion to visit from time to time with people representing Moral Rearmament which is a movement dedicated to change mankind from the love of material things to the Love of God and man. They do have the support of many dedicated people who also contribute quite heavily in a financial way. One of the methods they use to arouse people is by using plays to demonstrate their ideology. They have also produced a film that is to get wide distribution in all the commercial theatres this summer. Anyone interested should watch for the advertising as to times and places. I am suggesting that farm people should be aware of these, and other movements of social concern around them. I think we should be prepared to judge from an intimate knowledge and not from hearsay or the biased word.

Ottawa Representative

At a recent meeting of the National Farmers Union it was agreed that a union representative should be maintained in Ottawa during the current session of Parliament. Mr. Gordon Hill, secretary of the Ontario Farmers Union has agreed to act. It was also agreed that each province would suggest to its locals that contributions for the maintenance of an Ottawa representative would be greatly appreciated by the National Farmers Union. Might we suggest that your local undertake as a special project some social activity for the express purpose of raising funds for this very worthwhile cause. The National Farmers Union Ottawa budget requires your support. A great deal of work remains to be done in discussing Farm Union points of view with the various representatives from agricultural areas from all across Canada.

Make it a Special Budget Drive for National Farmers Union during the month of March! Keep the voice of the Farm Union Movement active in Ottawa during the months ahead!

COVER

Registration at the Leadership Conference, Banff, February 26 to March 10, 1961. Mrs. Bea Chapman, Brownvale, Sec. F.U.A. District 2; Mrs. Laura Gibeau, 2nd Vice President F.W.U.A.; John Ross, Gadsby, F.U.A. Director, Sub District 5, District 8 and Allan Deschamps, Agricultural Secretary Dept. of Extension, University of Alberta.

The C.F.A. Convention

by HENRY YOUNG

No great excitement developed at the 25th anniversary convention of the Canadian Federation which was held in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, February 20-23, 1961.

Heralded by press and politicians as the 25th birthday of the C.F.A., this year's meeting attracted a lot of favorable publicity and a considerable number of visitors.

One highlight of this year's convention was a mammoth reception at the Coliseum on Monday evening. At this function all delegates and visitors were dined and wined free of charge (a most popular feature). For this the food was provided by the Ontario Federation groups and the wine (apple cider) by the B.C. section.

From this large gathering of several hundred, a special Farm Forum broadcast of one hour's duration was sent out. This was participated in by a group of speakers and was carried all over the Coliseum. As a part of this broadcast reports were received from groups in various parts of Canada. The one originating from Red Deer, Alberta being especially good.

The Delegation

At this 25th annual convention there were 70 persons entitled to vote. Of these 27 were officers of the C.F.A. and 43 were delegates from the provincial units of the C.F.A. In addition there were about 100 visitors in attendance. All visiting members of C.F.A. units were given the right to speak.

Resolutions

Some 98 resolutions were presented to the meeting. Of these 80 were passed and most of the balance referred to the board or committees. On most resolutions the discussion was not keen. Generally the delegates from across Canada agreed fairly well. However on one subject regional differences flared. A Western resolution asking that the support price on hogs be calculated on a regional basis was voted down through a concerted effort by the Ontario and Quebec delegates acting apparently on a purely selfish basis.

Regarding butter, the main request was for a reduction of 10c per pound to the consumer without a reduction in the support price to the producer. An increase of \$1.00 in the premium on grade A hogs was favored though not without some opposition, surprisingly enough, from the president of the A.L.C.

After a hot debate the majority voted

for compulsory arbitration in the case of strikes involving railways or grain handling,—the rest of the economy presumably being left to shift for itself. Even some prominent Alberta delegates professed to see nothing illogical in this.

The effect of this new policy regarding sales of grain to feed mills was not discussed at all as no resolution had come forward from the W.A.C.

The main speakers at the convention were President James Patton of the U.S. National Farmers' Union and the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hamilton. Prime Minister Diefenbaker was to have spoken but his mother's death prevented this.

Mr. Hamilton laid down the dictum that increased population will not solve the problem of farm surplus as improved technology will offset this. He stressed increased credit for farmers and forecasted increased government assistance to enable farmers to adapt their methods to the type of land farmed etc.

Mr. Patton who is also president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers spoke mainly on international matters. He stressed the world food problem and the importance of F.A.O. He spoke of the need for men with ideas and the will to cope with the problem of underdeveloped countries. As a thought for us he stated that 56% of the world's population lives in Asia.

Mr. Bennett of the Federal Livestock Marketing Service gave some interesting information to the meeting and answered questions. He forecast a surplus of hogs and lower prices in 1962. He stated that the U.S. census has revealed some four million less cattle than expected. He mentioned that the state of Iowa produces three times as many hogs as all Canada.

Mayor Charlotte Whitton of Ottawa arrayed in her golden chair of office also brought greetings to the meeting. After some good natured badinage between her and President Hannam she told the delegates that if they were not satisfied with Ottawa they could go to Hull for 30 cents.

Banquets

The banquet held in the Chateau Laurier was a big affair. Even the price, \$4.00, did not keep several hundred people away. At this function President Hannam chose to deliver his annual address and it was a specially good one. Unfortunately it was almost lost in a flood of talk from other speakers ahead of him. These included, Jim Bentley, J. Lemoine, Hon. Mr. Harkness, Jack Wesson and others. So by

F.U.A. District Conventions

- District 1—June 22nd, Grande Prairie.
- District 2—June 23rd, Peace River.
- District 3—June 24th, Rochester.
- District 4—July 7th, St. Paul.
- District 5—July 5th.
- District 6—July 4th
- District 7—July 6th, Wainwright.
- District 8—June 26th, Forestburg.
- District 9—June 20th, Wetaskiwin.
- District 10—June 16th, Olds.
- District 11—June 12th.
- District 12—June 15.
- District 13—June 13th, Medicine Hat.

the time Dr. Hannam's turn came most of the crowd "had it" and much of the effectiveness was lost.

The Government of Canada also entertained the delegates at a luncheon. Speakers here included John Pallet, M.P. (representing Mr. Diefenbaker), Hon. Howard Green and Hon. Mr. Harkness. All praised and congratulated C.F.A.

Reports

Some 20 reports of various kinds, most of them too long to be read and considered in a meeting were placed in the hands of the delegates. Most of these have taken a great deal of preparation. Among them was a detailed account of the week to week activities of C.F.A. officials during the year.

Finances

The financial statement for 1960 disclosed a deficit of some \$4,800.00. This was mainly caused by expenditures heavier than anticipated. The budget for 1961 anticipates a further deficit of about \$2,000.00. When asked as to the wisdom of going further in the hole no one seemed to have an answer. However the report called attention to the fact that before long expenditures must be reduced unless revenue could be increased. In 1960 the total income of the C.F.A. was \$94,180.00. Not much for a national farm organization in a country like Canada.

C.F.A. Policy Statement

A 15-page statement prepared by the Policy Committee caused a wrangle over minor points which consumed one half day. In its final form it played down the importance of Government intervention in farm prices, and stressed the necessity of farmers controlling their own business. This to be done through producer-controlled marketing boards and planned production. Self help through joint action is the keynote of the statement is finally adopted.

JAPAN: MEAT SCANDAL

The Tokyo correspondent of the "Financial Times" (London) reports:

"The Japanese processed meat industry—until recently the fastest growing segment of the foodstuffs industry—has suffered a major blow as a result of a scandal which has arisen over the mislabelling of tinned meat products.

"The original cause of the scandal was the discovery by a Tokyo man of a common housefly in a tin of stewed beef bearing a well-known label. He took the offending tin to the local police, who passed it on to the Tokyo Sanitation Bureau. Eventually, the can was traced to a backyard "pirate" firm in Yokohama which was blithely turning out 40,000 cans a month, using whale meat as the raw material and another company's trade-mark on the label.

"The company whose label was pirated was informed and it was asked to take civil action. When two months went by and no further word of the case was heard, curious Sanitation Bureau officials paid a visit on the company, which had its plant in Shiimizu, about 90 miles south of Tokyo. They found that the big company was also using whale meat in its "stewed beef" and was therefore reluctant to publicize the case.

"News of the incident soon leaked out to the press and created a national furore. It was announced in splash headlines what those in the meat trade here had already known—that nearly all Japanese processed meats were composed primarily of such raw materials as whale meat, mutton or kangaroo.

Powerful Japanese housewives' associations bought dozens of different brands of canned meat and found that nearly all of them contained raw materials not listed on the label. The result has been that some major department stores have removed all canned meat products from their shelves, sales of canned and packaged meats have plummeted, stocks are packing warehouses, and there is a strong movement to have such detailed pure food and labelling laws passed that the processed meat industry might be crippled for good.

"Virtually the only people happy about the situation are the producers of canned whale meat products. They have begun taking large advertising spaces to proclaim the message: "We have nothing to hide! Whale meat is good for you, tasty—and economical!"

IT'S A QUESTION OF MORALITY

by ERNEST PAGE

The name of Professor R. H. Tawney of the London School of Economics has again appeared in the news. Dr. Tawney recently observed his 80th birthday. We base this column on an article which appeared, in appreciation of him, in the January issue of "Work".

The author of the article, Douglas Hyde, states that every historian of the British labour movement acknowledges that Tawney contributed more to the thought of that movement than any other man. We can add that he has been a tremendous influence in the thinking of many leaders of the co-operative movement as well.

The Marxist denunciation of capitalism rests on their belief that it is a decadent and doomed system, to be superseded by expanding communism. They proclaim that communism represents all that is new and virile, and consequently has history on its side. Some intellectuals criticize capitalism on the basis of their belief that as a system it is untidy and inefficient.

Tawney's criticism on the other hand was a moral, ethical and religious one. It was clearly stated in his best known work "Religion and the Rise of Capitalism". Our present state of society, he believes, led to its defenders assuming that "the attainment of material riches is the supreme object of human endeavour and the final criterion of human success".

The Christian philosophy up to and in the first period after Reformation, Tawney says, had as its centre a determination "to assert the superiority of moral principles over economic appetites". The latter have their place, and an important place, in the human scheme, but like other natural appetites when flattered and pampered and overfed "bring ruin to the soul and confusion to society". He added: "Compromise is as impossible between the Church of Christ and the idolatry of wealth, which is the practical religion of capitalist societies, as it was between the Church and the state idolatry of the Roman Empire".

The author emphasizes Tawney's view that in the period after the Reformation, and during the coincident rise of modern capitalism, such ideas and beliefs were thrust to one side. Public morality became divorced from private morality. Our present acquisitive society, he in-

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT BEAVERS

Alberta farmers whose hay and crop lands are being flooded each year by beaver dams have two alternatives. Either they can apply for a permit and trap the animals themselves or they can lodge a complaint with the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Lands and Forests.

When the trapping is done by the farmer himself, he simply gets a \$3.00 resident trapper's license from the Fish and Wild Life Division. Either he or somebody he appoints can then trap the beaver. If, however, he is not interested in doing the trapping, he should contact the Fish and Game Officer in his district, his municipal office, field supervisor or district agriculturist immediately. Time is of the utmost importance here because arrangements have to be made to put a trapper into the area before the pelting season season closes on May 1st.

Co-operation on the part of all farmers in areas infested by beaver would be greatly appreciated by the Fish and Wild Life Division. When complaints are lodged together and a description of the location of each farm given, considerable time is saved. The officer simply picks up the complaints from the municipal district office instead of calling at each farm. The farmers are then asked to sign the release forms while the trapping is in progress.

Under the Game Act, the Fish and Wild Life Division have the authority to remove any beaver or dams, which are causing or liable to cause damage to somebody else's property, without the consent of the owner on whose land the colony is situated. Up to the present this prerogative has never had to be used. Farmers have always been most co-operative where damage to the property of other has been concerned.

—Alta. Dept. of Agric.

sisted, must be transformed into one in which the human personality would grow instead of being stunted and distorted.

* * *

Co-operatives are not perfect; made up of humans, how could they be? But the co-operative way is the means by which people can obtain the things they need, without serving the idolatry of wealth, whenever they seriously set about constructing an economic system which is not inconsistent with Christian moral values.

Farmers' Union of Alberta

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Value of Farm Young People's Week

By Don Verostek

Junior Director District 14

Farm Young People's Week approaches again as the month of June will be here. Those who attend the week will find it of great value and interest. Students meet many people—hear about their methods of living and what they are doing in their community.

During F.Y.P.W. they will listen to guest speakers tell of the aims of the farm organizations. Farm Young People's Week is to get the younger people of the province interested to carry on what our parents have started and to improve our standings in government affairs. The young people are brought together so that they will learn to work as a unit and a unit has more power when it wants to have something done.

During F. Y. P. W., selective short courses are offered. These courses are to help the person taking them understand and take interest in all farm organizations. These courses will enable students to go back home and explain to their own community how certain things are organized. After attending F.Y.P.W., people can possibly help get clubs and unions started and be leaders of these so that the clubs can be kept operating.

SOCIAL WELFARE

ADOPTION LAWS—

by MARIE ROBERTSON

In Canada we have established in each of our provinces certain practices and standards in adoption services which we aim to attain. These are formalized to some extent in "Adoption Acts" and Child Welfare Acts.

Early adoption laws made the Court, after hearing the petition, solely responsible for determining whether the petitioners were of sufficient ability to bring up and educate the child. The court therefore decided whether it was fit and proper that such adoption should take place.

Later developments have recognized the need for definite safeguards in adoption services, safeguards which would:

1. Recognize the child's inalienable right to grow up within his own family circle.
2. Protect the rights of the natural parents;

At F.Y.P.W. there is entertainment at which students get to meet all the people that attend. Let us get out and give it more support by attending whenever we get the chance.

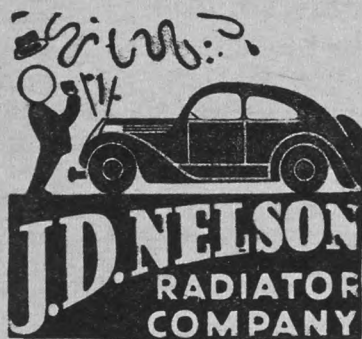
3. Protect the adoptive parents who, through adoption are assuming a life long obligation;
3. Protect the child from a relationship that was unsuited to his own particular needs.

Since the greater number of children released for adoption are from unmarried mothers, the first two safeguards mentioned here must receive attention largely through case work services to unmarried mothers. The third and fourth mentioned safeguards are for the adoptive parents and the child who is available for adoption placement.

Here are some Alberta laws on adoption:

1. Contact by mail, phone or by personal interview, your regional welfare officer. He is authorized to provide you with complete information and to assist you in any way possible to adopt a child.
2. Ask your social worker anything you want to know about adoption procedures and the children needing adoptive homes. He in turn will want to know about you as adoptive parents.
3. If the social worker has encouraged you to proceed with the adoption application, you can assist by filling

(Con't. on Page 22)



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HOURS OF WORK

In some circles the 20-hour week is something to aim for, while the 35-hour is a goal that is likely to be reached in the immediate future. It is interesting to compare this attitude with the record of what has been happening elsewhere in the world. The record covering average weekly working hours in eight of the world's principal industrial nations for the year 1950-1959 was prepared by Germany's Deutsche Bank.

Only Canada and the United States are in the 40-hour week classification. From 1950 the average work week in Canada has declined from 42.3 to 40.9 hours and in the United States from 40.7 to 40.3 hours. The two other countries that registered a cut are nowhere near North America's 40-hour week. The average number of work hours in Switzerland declined from 47.5 to 46.6, in West Germany from 48 to 45.7. There were fractional increases in Great Britain, to 45.9 hours; in France to 45 hours; and in the Netherlands to 49 hours.

The remaining nation in the comparison was Japan where the hours declined steadily from 50.5 to 47.9.

One related statistic might be added to the Canadian picture. While the average work week was declining, the average week wage in manufacturing was rising from 43 dollars in 1950 to 70 dollars in 1959, an increase of 60%, while prices and the cost of living went up by 23%.

PIG MONEY

At a recent meeting of the Haultain Local F.U.A. No. 957, a pig, donated by a member, was raffled. Charles Lindholm, a Veteran Member of the F.U.A. and of most farm co-operatives was the lucky winner. Mr. Lindholm promptly donated the animal back to the local. A substantial sum of money came into the local treasury through the sale of raffle tickets and the resale of the pig.

Trading Stamps Again

The battle over trading stamps is out in the open again. Now that the Supreme Court of Canada has declared that stamps are legal, the Canadian Association of Consumers is urging that the Criminal Code be amended to give consumers the protection they need. The CAC brief to Prime Minister Diefenbaker, presented last week, said that "the time has come when the Federal Government should take action".

The brief repeated the objections which the association make to the stamps. They are:

- Stamps increase distribution costs of food.
- Act as a substitute for lower prices.
- Lead to wasteful and misleading advertising.
- Distract attention from prices and confuse consumer values.
- Add no real value to goods sold and act as parasites on the economy.

The CAC also says that stamps are beginning to insinuate themselves into aspects of Canadian life not strictly connected with the retailing business. For example, one international welfare organization is collecting stamps from householders and using them to obtain food premiums for shipment overseas.

The brief might have added further that trading stamps are "insinuating themselves" even into the school and churches.

—Co-op Commentary

Big Business vs The Consumer

When some of the top-level executives of 29 electric equipment companies, including the two "competitive" giants, General Electric and Westinghouse, were recently found guilty of conspiring to rig prices, the judge passing sentence on them in a Philadelphia court-room passed such remarks as: "... a shocking indictment of a vast

F.U.A. District 4 Essay Contest

There are many reasons given for belonging to the Farmers' Union of Alberta so your District Board would like some guidance in which direction it should spend its energy. A contest has been designed to encourage a second look at the reasons for a farm organization and to reward this thought and effort.

Essay Contest—

The subject shall be, "I belong to the Farmers' Union of Alberta because".

Rules and Regulations—

The essay shall be 250 words or less.

Open to members, and young people whose parents are members of the Farmers' Union of Alberta in District 4.

Judging shall be based on originality and quality of content.

Entries must be in the hands of the F.U.A. District 4 Director by June 1, 1961. Each entry must be accompanied by a \$1.00 entry fee.

Prizes—First \$25., Second—\$10.

Prizes will be awarded at the District Convention in June or July, 1961.

The judges shall be selected by F.U.A. District 4 and the judges' decisions shall be final.

Entries are open to judges and their families.

section of our economy . . . torn between conscience and approved corporate policy, with the rewarding objectives of promotion, comfortable security and large salaries—in short, the organization or company man, the conformist . . . here again is the classical company man. He balmed his conscience for a salary of \$60,000 a year . . . What is really at stake here is the survival of the kind of economy under which America has grown to greatness, the free-enterprise system."

Co-op Commentary

Round Hill F.U.A. Local

The Round Hill FUA Local annual bonspiel concluded here on February 20th with the Paul Kalawsky quartet emerging as champions in the grand challenge event by defeating Johnny Petryshyn, Jr., by a score of 10-8. Other members of the winning rink were Dennis Lindstrand, third; Gerald Kalas-sky, second; and Joseph Kalawsky, lead. The first prize consisted of the Husky Oil Company trophies and aluminum grain shovels. Losers of this game received coffee pots. Other winners in this competition were, Louie Orcheski, third prize—fence pliers; Martin Lindstrand, fourth prize — roller painting kits.

In second competition, Cecil Stens-rude won over Stanley Hayduk by laying a six-ender in the final game—Stens-rude winning ash tray trophies and Hayduk, — hammers. Lester Farness defeated Walter Adamson to take roasters for third prize and recipe holders were awarded to the Adamson four-some, as fourth prize.

Twenty rinks participated in the 'spiel and all members of the losing rinks not in the major prizes, were presented with ball point pens compliments of Stanley Bansack Lumber.

Amisk F.U.A. Hi-Lites

The Amisk FUA Local 702, held its March meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Millet Shawley. Sixteen members and 3 visitors were in attendance.

Since this was the annual meeting, the following slate of officers were elected:

PRESIDENT — Millet Shawley
VICE-PRESIDENT — Allan Johnson
SECRETARY — Bob Johnson
(re-elected by acclamation)

The WAYS AND MEANS COMMIT-TEE had one replacement — Dorothy Johnson

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS also had one re-placement — Alec Ferense. Members were unanimous in having all future meetings start sharp at 8:30 p.m. and adjourn at 10:30 p.m.

A letter was read on the future of the Organized Farmer.

Mr. Albert Fossum, director for sub-district 7 was guest speaker. His talk was on "How to get more members". He stated that although there has been a considerable drop in membership in District 7 this year, he was happy to announce that sub-district 7 had the highest total of members — 411 in the 9 locals, an average of 45 per local.

Visitors from Parkside were thanked for being in attendance.

Swedeboro F.U.A. Local No. 455

The monthly meeting of the Swede-boro F.U.A. Local 455 was held in Lake Eliza Hall on February 8, at 8:00 p.m. with 53 members in attendance.

A number of motions were discussed during the course of the meeting, one of which was to ask our MLA to officially open the next annual picnic on Farmer's Day.

Guest speaker for the evening was Mr. Marcel Cheverette, District Agri-culturist, who spoke on the feeding and managing of the beef cattle. Some very interesting films were shown on soil conservation by Mr. Carl Sutton of New Holland Machinery Company.

A panel discussion also took place that evening. The subject was "How to Make Our Meetings More Interest-ing" and "How To Get New Members to Take Part." Panel members were: Alfred Bjorneskaret, Edwin Nelson, Eddy Boratynec and Steve Drabat.

After the meeting was adjourned, lunch was served by the ladies.

Next meeting to be held March 8th, 1961.

A delicious lunch was served by the hostess, Mrs. Millet Shawley.

Not more than TWENTY-FIVE out of a HUNDRED of Alberta hogs are actually sold

Co-operative Associations assume responsibility for selling about 20 out of every 100. Registered public livestock markets, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, about five.

DON'T YOU AGREE THAT THIS IS SOMEWHAT OUT OF BALANCE?

In part the Special Hog Marketing Committee reported to the Interprovincial Hog Mar-keting Committee (page of the report) as follows:—

"A large percentage of prairie farmers producing hogs treat it as a secondary industry. Because of this fact the desired interest to better marketing conditions is absent."

We do not think that hogs are a secondary industry but we do know that marketing practices make it appear that way.

Just remember that selling representation IS available to you by marketing through Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations throughout the Province. Attend their Annual Meetings. To know them is to appreciate them.

Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited

operating on Public Markets
EDMONTON and CALGARY

Worth Remembering . . .

Edmonton's Royal George Hotel

FRIENDLY SERVICE - - - SUITABLE RATES

St. Edouard F.U.A. Local Reports

The St. Edouard F.U.A. Local found the discussion on education, as suggested for the March meeting by Head Office so interesting and enriching that the secretary was asked to make known to other F.U.A. groups the St. Edouard Local's opinions as well as the reasons for their decisions.

1. Are you satisfied with the "Credit System"?

Our group answered "yes". The existing Credit System is satisfactory in that it gives pupils more choice in subject matter and also because it facilitates the control of the pupils' work.

However, we disagreed with the Cameron Commission on the extension of the credit from one hundred seventy-five minutes of instruction time per week to two hundred twenty-five minutes. We feel that this extra fifty minutes would eventually deprive our Catholic students or any other religious denomination group of their right to a half-hour religious instruction time per day.

2. Do you agree with the recommendation of the Commission regarding religious education?

There was unanimous disagreement on this point. The Majority Report cannot recommend that religious instruction be obligatory. Moreover, it states that the putting into effect of certain recommendations, e.g. lengthening of class periods, cannot be put off because of religious instruction. The Minority Report states that all pupils, regardless of religious denomination, have the right to a half-hour religious instruction per day. Mr. Cormack also says that the Province may not legislate in any way which would affect "the rights of the minority or the majority

to provide religious education". (Page 63)

Moreover, "any proposal to set or to lengthen minimum instruction for the purpose of giving a child his basic education, or of giving the school accreditation, must have regard to the constitutional guarantee that the child receiving religious instruction may not be penalized thereby".

We made ours the opinion of Mr. Cormack: "a Public School Board wishing religion taught whether it represented a Mormon, Lutheran, Roman Catholic or any other religion should be free to provide the amount of religious instruction guaranteed it by law and any failure on the part of any public official or agency to ensure this right to that board is a breach of the spirit and letter of the law." (Minority Report, pages 63 and 64.)

3. Give your opinion of the value of Community Colleges as proposed by the Commission.

After the first reading of this chapter, Community Colleges counted many enthusiastic supporters in our group. The greatest advantage of such establishments was found to be the following: the less capable students would learn a trade and therefore be better prepared to face the problems of life.

However, many disadvantages were discovered on a closer examination of the set-up of these Colleges. Firstly, these Colleges would necessitate the agglomeration of several hundred adolescents. Where would they be housed? In dormitories? The parents were rather wary of such establishments because they fear inadequate supervision. Teenagers are definitely not an easy group to supervise, especially when in great numbers. Secondly came the discussion on the cost of these Colleges. To set-up and maintain the equipment necessary for the teaching of almost every trade

(there are more than 20 mentioned in the Minority Report) would require immense funds. Besides the expenses of the physical facilities, large sums will be needed to pay the salaries of the qualified and experienced teachers which these Colleges will have. As students will receive all instruction free, who will furnish the sums required to assure the proper functioning to these establishments?

According to Mr. Cormack, industrialists themselves are not enthusiastic about vocational schools. They feel it is too difficult for such school to keep with the latest developments in the different trade.

The group, however, remained convinced of the fact that many pupils would profit by attending some vocational school. Therefore they approved Mr. Cormack's suggestion that bursaries be made available to students wishing to attend the existing vocational schools. In this way parents would remain responsible for the housing accommodation of their children.

4. Would you like to see put into operation an "Alberta Educational Planning Commission" as recommended by the Cameron Commission?

The group found certain advantages to having such a group to foster education in our province. However, Mr. Cormack states that this group would have immense powers even surpassing those of the Minister of Education. He make known the greatest danger of such a commission as being a breach to the democratic way of life enjoyed by Albertans. That a committee be set-up to give suggestions and advice to the Minister is acceptable, but that the Committee should substitute the Minister is against democratic ideals.

—St. Edouard Local No. 495

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

YOUR

F U A RADIO BROADCAST

on the air -- Monday through Friday

THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF THE FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS:

C K S A — LLOYDMINSTER

Dial 1150 — 6:55 a.m.

FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

C F C W — CAMROSE

Dial 790 — 6:55 p.m.

"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

C J D C — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:15 a.m.

C H E C — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

C H F A — EDMONTON

En François

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl.
Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier"

March 9—We have before us a report of one of the largest machine companies in Canada. It does business all over the world—in fact, it does only about 6% of its business in Western Canada. It does over twice this much in Britain, and does as much in Australia, and also in Africa, as it does in the Canadian Prairies. This Company sold over \$80 million in Western Canada last year, and about 1¼ billion in total all over the world. Do you know what profit it made over the past 5 years? Just about 2%. And it didn't make this in Western Canada. We haven't the figures, but we are quite sure that this company lost millions of dollars on their machine business on the prairies.

March 10—How often have you heard a farmer say that the dealer offered him such a good price for his old machine that he could not afford to pass it up. This always seemed to me to be a very silly argument. The price offered for the old machine has no bearing whatever on the deal. There is only one thing that matters, and that is, how much cash you have to put out. If the old machine is worth \$1,000, and the new one \$5,000, then the difference is 4,000 cash. If the price of the new machine is jacked up to \$6,000, then you may get an offer of \$2,000 for the old one—which is twice what it is worth. But the cash difference is still \$4,000.

March 14—When the Conservative party was campaigning, before the last election, they promised that they would set up an effective system of farm credits to enable young farmers to get started. This Farm Credit Corporation is apparently part of that promise. It certainly is much better than anything which was available in the past. We can't say however, that we are very happy over the 5% interest rate. While it is at present below the going rate of interest, it is much higher than the rate of 20 years ago, and we wonder whether it is not higher than the going rates will be at some future time, before the loans are paid off. It would seem to be a good business to have a clause in the contract relating interest rates on these loans to the prevailing rates of the future.

March 16—If a co-op, through necessity adopts practices which hurts a few of its members, but which benefit the great majority, is it not better for them to do this then go broke, and so injure 100% of their members? These are the decisions which the Board and Management of many of our Co-ops face, from time to time.

March 17—Another headache which is coming up is turkey production for 1961. In 1959, turkey prices were not so good, and many producers lost heavily. The result was that in 1960, turkey production dropped by 15%, and, of course prices were fairly good because of the shorter supply. We all know what happens when prices are good. Everybody jumps into the business, and this is just what is happening right now. For every two turkey eggs hatched in Canada last year, there will be over 3 hatched this year. In Alberta it is worse than this—it's getting close to twice as many turkey poults as last year. It just does not look good for turkey prices this fall.

YOUR COMMENTATOR BILL HARPER



Using "Alberta Sings" at the Manning Workshop. Left to right: Mary Paulowich, North Star Home & School; Mrs. Bertha Clark, Manning Cub Mothers; Aileen Greschner, North Star 4-H Clothing Club; Mrs. Hilda Ressler, Manning Cub Mothers. 42 persons attended the two-day workshop on leadership techniques.

Banff Comments

"We need to be better informed about agriculture in other parts of Canada if we are to have national unity."

—Drummond

* * *

"There are three categories of farmers: (1) large economic units, (2) full time struggling economic units, (3) part-time operators. Instead of a general farm program they should be treated as separate patients requiring different treatment."

—Drummond

* * *

"Making a will costs little, if anything, when you go to a lawyer because he expects to get the real business later on."

—Brandley

* * *

"You can't sign away your 'dower right' in the presence of your spouse."

—Brandley

* * *

"There are good reasons for making a will every 10 years when you are young and every 5 years for older persons."

—Brandley

"A good co-operative is continually educating its members about many things."

—Laidlaw

* * *

"Ignorance preserves the privilege of those in power."

—Hostetler

"T" PARTY

Supply the answers with words ending in "ty".

The best policy
 The soul of wit
 Which never faileth
 What killed a cat
 Mother of invention
 Heat, power and light
 The Four Hundred
 Forever and ever
 A national possession
 The spice of life
 Pleasing to the eye
 First and always
 With great speed
 Brotherhood
 Where we all live
 An accompaniment of age
 What we have been enjoying

For answers write: Farmers' Union & Co-operative Development Association, 9934 - 106th Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Citizenship Day

Citizenship Day falls on May 19 this year. It is not a statutory holiday but is a day on which public bodies, school authorities and voluntary organizations hold educational exercises and observances stressing the value, privileges and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship.

The booklet PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS FOR NATIONAL DAYS is available from the Citizenship Branch as an aid to committees in planning their observances for Citizenship Day and also for Dominion Day. It may be obtained free of charge from the Regional Office, Citizenship Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 10138 - 100A Street, Edmonton.

"It takes more education to make a successful farmer than to make a lawyer or doctor."

—O'Brian

* * *

"When God made man he set a limit on his existence so if he was a bad man he did not live forever. When man creates a corporation he puts no such limitation on it."

—Nelson

* * *

"We need an organization to represent our thinking and interpret it to the rest of society."



Ken Edgerton, Beaverlodge, reporting to the Grande Prairie Workshop on Banff Short Course which he attended last fall.



Mike Nikolaychuk, (centre) listing the steps in farm organization at the Rycroft Workshop with Willie Jensen (left) Westmark, and Jasper Aoesper, Northmark.



Lloyd Throness, Sexsmith, District 1 Alternate Director, and Doug Hewett, Grande Prairie, District Secretary, working on their workshop agenda. Mr. Hewett is also secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

—Co-operatives are not what they used to be.
It takes a team of three to handle them.

by Alexander F. Laidlaw.

Like almost everything else about co-operatives, personnel has undergone great changes in the past 25 years or so. In the early days the employed people were a rather casual factor in the movement and not of vital importance in the minds of many co-operators. Those who can think back 30 years or so in co-operative organizations will recall that to many pioneer co-operatives the important things then were membership, capital, service and loyalty. Often management and personnel were regarded as incidental. In the early co-ops the members did most of the planning and made the decisions. Staff (we didn't have the word "personnel") then was something you employed, but it wasn't regarded as a part of the co-operative; it was more like money you borrowed from a bank. If a manager left you simply hired another. In some co-operatives of days gone by there was a sort of veiled hostility and suspicion between members and managers. He was often regarded as an outsider from the business world.

The situation is quite different today. Radical changes have taken place — indeed so radical as to alter the basic characteristics of many co-operatives. The employed staff is not now something incidental part of it. The manager and his assistants tend to identify themselves with the co-operative and regard themselves as part of the inner workings of the movement. And rightly so, for thousands of employed men and women have made co-operation a part of their life. In an article in the Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation (1959), Margaret Digby brings out this point when she says:

"But it should be remembered that for the professional, co-operation is the principal part of his existence, something on which the value of his working life depends, while even for an interested and informed farmer member, it is no more than marginal to his main concern with his farm."

In some respects the situation has been entirely reversed since early times. Then the pioneer members sought to expose the manager and staff to co-operative ideas and methods; now the co-op member generally gets much of his education, both formal and informal from employees, whether educational fieldmen or other staff people. In some co-operatives (and of course, this is not a good thing) the staff, the employed personnel, have largely become the custodians of the co-operative ideals and traditions.

MANAGERIAL REVOLUTION —

Even people outside of the movement are aware that something has changed in the personnel aspect of co-operatives. The Financial Post calls it a "managerial revolution". In an article (March 26, 1960, Page 21) the Financial Post says that co-ops are not what they used to be because "A managerial revolution in the co-op field has been replacing the traditional co-operative with a big, brisk efficient operation directed by a sophisticated management team".

Many co-operative leaders will, I am sure, take this as a compliment from the press of Canadian Finance and Big business. If the observation of the Fin-

ancial Post means that co-operatives are now attracting more competent and better-trained managers than formerly, then we should be happy. But if the Post is saying in effect that now co-operatives will be operated much the same as old-line business under the new type of management, then we should be deeply concerned.

WHO SHOULD LEAD?

This leads up to the most important long-term question facing the co-operative movement; who are to be the leaders of this movement? From what source will leadership be drawn? Who will make the co-op decisions and determine policy in the future? In agricultural co-ops, for example, will it be farmers? or business managers? or somebody else, perhaps government officials? This, I say, is the all-important question. (And if someone thinks that the mention of government officials in control of co-op policies is just too fantastic here in Canada, let him consider to what extent the marketing of farm products even by co-operatives is subject to government policy in agriculture.)

I think that the problem will become at least clearer and perhaps easier if there is some agreement on this matter of leadership in the co-operative movement for then you will know within what general framework of organization you are recruiting and training men to run the business.

Here let us be frank about what has happened in many co-operatives. Most of the Co-operatives in Canada had what we call a grass-roots origin. When people from abroad ask us: How did the co-ops in Canada get their start? we can only answer: from the people themselves. For example, when a few coal miners about 100 years ago started the first consumer co-operative in

Nova Scotia, they could draw on practically no resources outside themselves, no educational fieldman, no organizer, not even suitable legislation. Later co-ops had more help to call on, but the leadership generally came from the people themselves, the future members. But as time goes on the leadership from within the membership of these same co-ops tend to recede, to withdraw into the background; and all too often people assume that, as co-ops become well established and grow big, it is inevitable that control and decision-making have to pass more and more into the hands of management. Is it not true that this is the general trend in Canada today?

Then how is this problem of leadership in a rapidly expanding movement to be solved? I suggest that the answer lies in recognizing three different groupings of leaders in soundly developed and well-balanced co-operatives. These are the three groups I have in mind:

(1) **membership leaders** (unpaid, voluntary, non-professional)

- committee members
- directors
- officers (unpaid) elected by members
- other voluntary workers

(2) **management leaders** (the business man)

- manager and employed business staff
- employed persons concerned mainly with the commercial aspects of co-ops

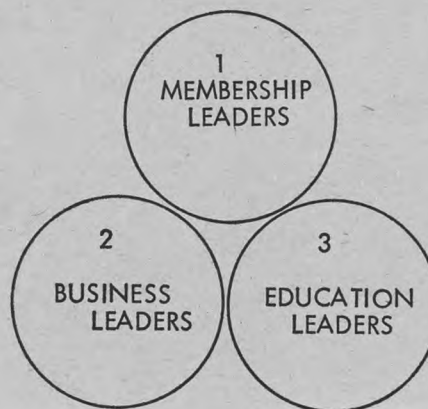


P. B. W. Kinigama, (centre), from the School of Co-operation, Pologolla, Ceylon, joins Henry Kowalchuk (right), Willingdon in watching Rex Wood of Glenwood doing some figuring on Agricultural problems at the Leadership Conference.

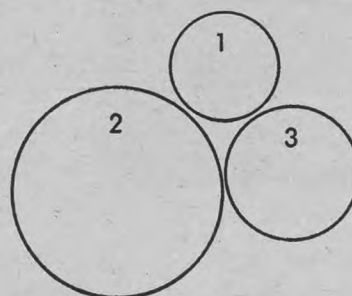
(3) **educational leaders** (employed non-commercial personnel)

- employed persons concerned mainly with organizational promotional aspects of co-operatives
- co-operative union personnel
- government officers
- the co-op press; writers; public relations personnel
- research workers
- field organizers

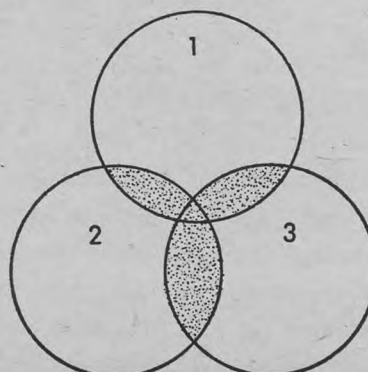
It will help to visualize the three groupings by picturing them with circles thus:



Of course, the three can be very much out of balance, and this is where co-operatives get into trouble, when one group assumes power and control out of proportion to the other two:



In actual practice there is some overlapping in Canadian co-operatives and this is clearly a good thing:



Dr. Alexander Laidlaw relaxing at the piano after presenting a series of lectures on Co-operatives at the Leadership Conference. Ernie Warwick, Oyen, took turns on the violin and saxophone, coming up with top quality music for round and square dancing.

BANFF COMMENTS

"The first Co-operative Oil Refinery was built in 1935 by Saskatchewan farmers. It has saved \$16 million in 25 years."

—Laidlaw

* * *

"Only in very recent years have extension workers received courses in communications and extension methods."

—Putman

* * *

"Most organizations have too many willing members . . . Those willing to work and those willing to let them."

—Hostetler

* * *

"What goes on in the community is more important than what goes on at the top of our society."

—Hostetler

* * *

"We need to put the fuel of education into our organizations and then provide a good driver."

—Hostetler



Exchanging views at Banff Leadership Conference. Left to right: Orusanti Bapineedu, India; Elmer Johnson, Chauvin; D. C. Thornton, Calgary; and A. G. Mirza, India.

Radio Wanted

Many villages of India have adopted the Canadian idea of a Farm Forum. Other villages would like to do the same but lack the necessary radio. This may seem to be an easy problem to solve but that extra radio in the Canadian home is no good to them. It was made for a different wave length. In addition the little radio which gives such faithful service in the kitchen becomes a squealing villain in the community hall. So a special loudspeaker is necessary for a village meeting in India.

INDIVIDUAL IMPORTANT

Most important of all is the feelings and attitude of those wanting the radio. They are not looking for charity. They have the ability to produce very attractive handicraft but marketing it does not produce enough to buy a radio.

Farm Forums across Canada are studying the idea of asking a village to produce some article which could be sold as a community project in Canada. The proceeds to be used to provide the India village with a radio. The radio would bring the chance to study such subjects as rat control, financing for seed, forming co-operatives, and health services which gave many villages a big lift during the 1961 series of India Farm Radio Forum.

BANFF LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

DELEGATES FROM CEYLON AND INDIA MAKE CONTRIBUTION

"Canadian are closing their eyes to one-seventh of the world's population who live in India," said Mr. Kishnamoorthy, director of Television for All India Radio. "When I visited a fine school with a splendid library there was not one book on India". However those at the Leadership Conference picked up many ideas in discussion with the 4 delegates from Ceylon and India. Each delegate was finishing a 6-month study tour of Canada under the Colombo Plan.

The 38 Alberta delegates found little time for extra curricular activities as they participated in a study of such topics as "The Challenge Facing Farm Organizations", Sociology, Co-operatives, Human Relations, Communications, Farm Business Arrangements and Agricultural Marketing. It was not all hard work as time was taken for an evening of bowling, curling, swimming and a sing-song. The big event was the amateur night which brought to light many near professionals in drama, music and story

telling. The one "free evening" found everyone participating in a discussion of farm machinery problems when those studying "discussion techniques" organized a Farm Forum.

One hour each evening was spent brushing-up on leadership techniques such as parliamentary procedures, public speaking and reporting.

"Food for Thought" was provided by such persons as Dr. Alexander F. Laidlaw, Secretary, Co-operative Union of Canada; Dr. W. M. Drummond from Canada Department of Agriculture; R. G. Knowles, supervisor CBC Farm and Fisheries Broadcasts; Dr. J. A. Hostetler, and Dr. J. Woods-worth from the University of Alberta; R. M. Putman, Deputy Minister, and Alf Peterson, economist from the Alberta Department of Agriculture; W. G. O'Brien of the Farm Credit Corporation; B. Ramsay, Chief Municipal Inspector, Department of Municipal Affairs; R. C. McPherson, Vice-President of Northwestern Utilities and Ed. C. Nelson, President of the F.U.A.

Order Co-op Chicks and Turkey Poult's NOW ... **FOR THE HIGHEST NET INCOME!**

752 LAYERS

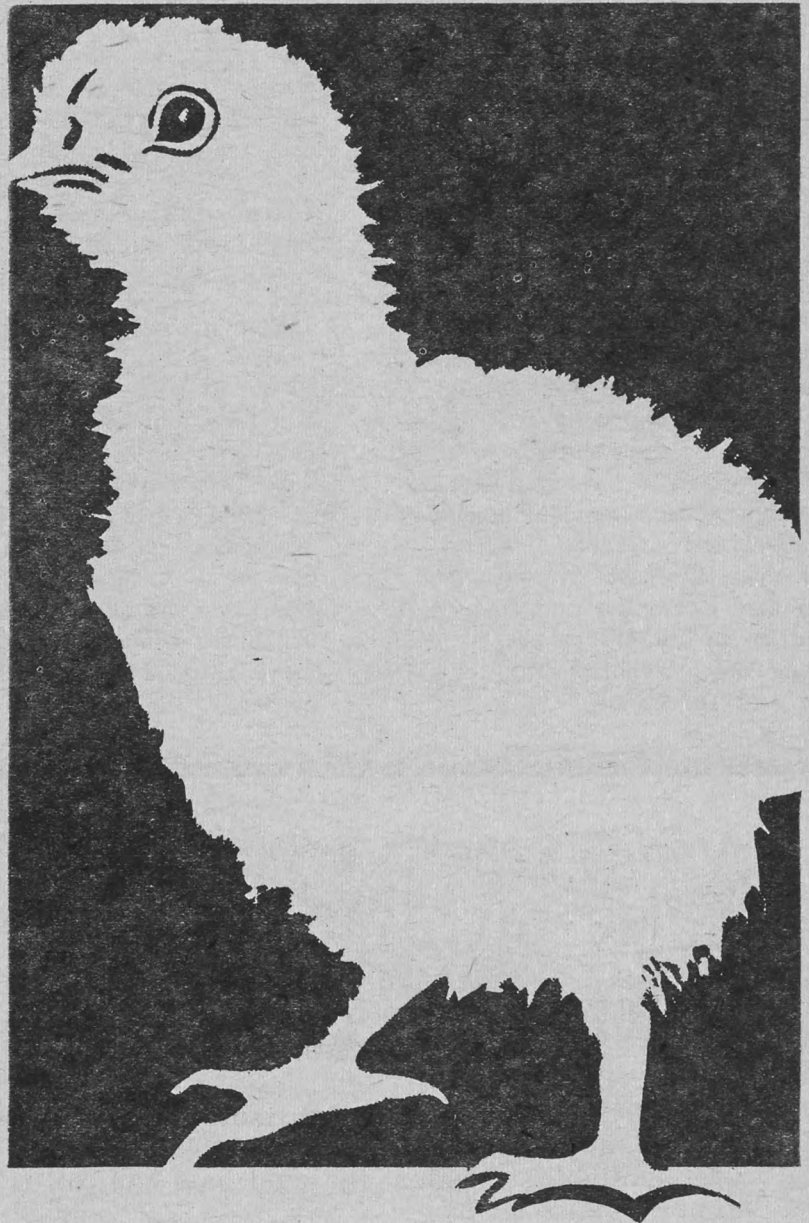
Proven in Alberta RANDOM SAMPLE TEST and OTTAWA CENTRAL PRODUCTION TEST, the strain cross PARAMOUNT 752 LEGHORN LAYER excels in rearing, laying house liveability and egg production. Eggs are large, white and strong-shelled. 752 LAYERS were 52 cents better than the test average in NET INCOME PER CHICK STARTED. The word is going around. It's 752's in 1961—everywhere!

HI-GAIN BROILERS

PARAMOUNT HI-GAIN BROILERS grow faster, put on weight with less feed, live better, and are more uniform, meatier, more marketable. Preferred because of faster growth, they are tenderer and tastier with greater meat to bone ratio. HI-GAIN are first generation chicks ONLY from two of the best and most dependable broiler chicks available. Excellent too for home use—cockerels at maturity are gigantic, and pullets are good layers.

TURKEY POULTS

Again this year, CO-OP HATCHERIES offer you the nationally famous BROWN'S CHINOOK BELT BRONZE turkey poult's, because of the recognized outstanding type and quality of this strain. The eye appeal and marketable quality of the finished product is in top demand by turkey growers and retailers. First generation BROWN STRAIN dressed turkeys win against all competition in Canada and the United States.



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ALSO AVAILABLE

CO-OP HATCHERIES
"Your Farmer-Owned Co-operative"
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BRANCHES AT EDMONTON, SOUTH EDMONTON, CAMROSE, LETHBRIDGE, WILLINGDON, TWO HILLS.

Highlights from East Hay Lakes F.U.A. #916

East Hay Lakes Local has approximately fifty farm units and covers about two townships, in mixed farming area, with dairying gaining in importance. We are ideally located, near Camrose and Edmonton near Highway 21, and with daily train service through Hay Lakes, thus being able to market dairy products and livestock with a minimum of freight costs.

We are also able to keep posted with our co-ops, as one of our members John Erickson, is Vice-President of Northern Alberta Dairy Pool and District Director of the U.F.A. Co-op, while another member John Holmberg is our District Delegate. Both are staunch community workers.

We held our annual meeting in January. Ivan Lofgren and Stanley Selin were elected President and Secretary-Treasurer for their third term of office and are doing a fine job, keeping the meetings interesting and keeping the members active.

During the past year we had our Municipal Councillor and District Agriculturist as guest speakers, as well as having co-op reports from our Delegate and Director.

After our fall canvass was completed we had a bingo and turkey raffle to raise money to carry on with our community activities.

A Christmas Party was held in the Community Centre for the children, and an enjoyable evening was had by young and old.

Canard, Big Hay Lakes, and our local had a Bonspiel in January. Our local was not able to get any of the big prizes, but we entered the most curlers (and most lady curlers). We captured 4th prize in the second event and 1st and 3rd in the third event. A bonspiel is even more successful as a money raising venture than a Farmers' Day Picnic, and everybody seems to enjoy it more.

The three Hay Lakes District Locals work together on our Farmers' Day Picnic as well as in other Community activities. We had a joint meeting with President Nelson guest speaker. We know we must start working together at home if we expect to get results. The success or failure of any organization arise from the grass roots level. We have the same problems as other organizations—a few staunch members carry the load and hold the local together.

Sub. Dist. 1 of F.U.A. Dist. 6 Annual Bonspiel

Sub District 1 of District 6 F.U.A. held their Annual Curling Bonspiel at Redwater on March 18th and 19th. Twenty-two rinks entered from the locals of Notre Dame, Bon Accord, Gibbons, Redwater, Egremont, Wood Grove and Radway.

F.U.A. president Ed Nelson addressed the curlers at their Sunday noon banquet. The meal was served by the ladies of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Trophies were presented to the following winners:

First Event—

- 1st Wm. Popil, Radway; last years winner also.
- 2nd John Mullin, Notre Dame.
- 3rd Pete Puchalik, Redwater.
- 4th C. Boisjole, Gibbons.

Second Event—

- 1st Allan Bevington, Gibbons.
- 2nd Wilf Oliver, Gibbons.
- 3rd Irwin Strawson, Bon Accord.
- 4th Ed. Choloski, Radway.

The crying towels went to the J. Speers rink of Notre Dame.

The bonspiel committee extends thanks to those who contributed to make this bonspiel a success.



Seed Treatment Time!

We wish to remind farmers that U.F.A. Co-op handles the full line of Green Cross liquid and dust seed treatments. Panogen, a liquid mercurial seed treatment, is also available. Avadex, for wild oats control, is also in stock at the U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Centres.

Of real interest to farmers is that the quality of these seed dressings is the highest and the price from U.F.A. Co-op is the lowest.

Detailed descriptive literature on seed treatments has been mailed to members of all U.F.A. Co-op Locals. Others interested can write for copies to any of the addresses listed below.

If you are in Calgary or Edmonton or Grande Prairie, call in at the U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Centre where you can get expert advice from the staff in charge.

In Calgary the Farm Supply Centre is at 4720 - 1st Street S.E. In Edmonton it is located just off the Fort Trail and south of Canada Packers' plant. In Grande Prairie the Centre is north of town and just east of the radio transmitter.

U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Box 1056, North Edmonton

Grande Prairie, Alberta

4720 - 1st St., S.E., Calgary

VOICE OF WOMEN

Voice of Women was officially organized in Toronto on July 28, 1960, with a non-partisan program based on the fact that "We are one human family. Let us work together for the preservation of all life". Supporting the concern of the founding group of the Voice of Women and sharing their conviction that women, aroused and organized, nationally and internationally, can help greatly in the cause of Peace, are Prime Minister Diefenbaker, Hon. Howard Green, Hon. Lester Pearson and Mr. Hazen Argue.

With this encouragement Voice of Women in Toronto went into action; such intense action that nine months later Voice of Women groups are organized and active in all provinces of Canada and enquiries are coming in from other countries for information enabling them in starting Voice of Women organizations. National membership is now growing at the rate of 500 new members monthly, and by early summer Voice of Women in Canada will exceed the 10,000 mark.

Last week Voice of Women was awarded \$1,000 by the Special Grants

Committee of the Toronto Metropolitan Council. This is the first time that a Canadian organization working for peace has been awarded financial aid by any level of government. This award is to be used in the fulfilling of plans made for a conference of leading women from all over the world, to meet in Canada this fall. The purpose of this conference will be to discuss and to plan for the uniting of the women of the world into a huge peace effort.

Here in Alberta, Voice of Women was organized in October, 1960, through the efforts of a small group of Edmonton women interested in radiation and the hazards of nuclear warfare. This group was immediately requested by the National office in Toronto to act as Regional Executive for Alberta with Mrs. R. G. Powers as president. In January due to the growth of the organization, further committees were set up to better co-ordinate their activities with those of the National Committee, Voice of Women in Toronto. The response in Alberta has been very active. At present, Calgary has set up their own regional executive, Red Deer and Westaskiwin are working towards this point, there are groups working in Vegreville, Lloydminster, Edson, Pon-

oka, Acadia Valley, Vermilion, Lacombe, Fort Saskatchewan, Leduc, Peace River, Morinville, Willington, and Legal. Also there are many individual members throughout the province. Requests come in daily for speakers to inform other organizations, on the Voice of Women organization and its aims.

In Edmonton,, Voice of Women have concentrated on organization and on programs designed to educate on the hazards of radiation and thermo-nuclear warfare. Voice of Women are not trying to cause mass hysteria or an emotional reaction but firmly believe that all citizens, not just women, should know what another war would mean and be able to take an informed and positive stand against war. In this cause, Voice of Women urges all women to stand together at this dark moment of history, and assert with one voice, "There shall be no war".

Mrs. D. Hardman, Publicity Committee, Edmonton Regional Group, Voice of Women, Edmonton, Alberta, Phone HU 8-6391.

(P.S. Further information may be obtained from Mrs. R. G. Powers, 10611-85 Avenue, Edmonton.)

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F.W.U.A. President Reports

The National Farm Union held a Board Meeting in Ottawa during February. From there they presented a brief to the Federal Cabinet. Then in turn they met the Liberals, C.C.F. and the Agricultural Committee of the Government.

It seemed to me that the Agricultural Committee failed to get the message. We were projecting ideas and suggestions that had been reached through our Annual Farm Union Conventions. They were more concerned over our definition of a "family farm".

I was pleased and rather refreshed by Agriculture Minister Hamilton's approach to our problems. He listened and inquired. He told us what plans he had in mind. He also stated that he intended to consult with Farm Union Leaders to gather information to round out Agriculture Policy. This was a striking contrast to our former Minister of Agriculture.

We had a session with the Labor People. But for some reason communications seemed to break down between us and I came away with the feeling that labor had not been quite as frank and open as they should have been. However, this may have just been my individual opinion.

We spent an extra day or two in Ottawa and attended the Federation meeting. This was the 25th birthday of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. At the banquet given by the Federal Government for the occasion, a good deal of reminiscing went on. It was interesting to hear of the devotion of these men who pioneered the C.F.A.

In trying to assess the convention I find it rather difficult. Some people are of the opinion that the large commodity groups and Co-ops (since farming is supposed to be big business) are quite qualified to make the decisions for all of us. However, this showed up at our Western Conference when a resolution was sponsored by the Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture as follows:

"Be it resolved that we express regret for the action of the Federal Government to permit Western feed mills to buy feed grains outside of Wheat Board quota regulations at so-called competitive prices, thereby undermining the system of orderly marketing and pricing as established over the years by the Canadian Wheat Board. Be it

further resolved that immediate action be taken by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to bring about rescinding of the order issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture." A motion was put to have a recorded vote, but lost. When the smoke cleared away, only the representative of the Farm Unions along with Karl Kapler of Alberta supported the resolution. I felt our pools and commodity groups had let the grain farmer down. All the work over a period of years to strengthen and stabilize orderly marketing of grain and make our Wheat Board strong has been swept away. We have a representative from Alberta on the Advisory Board to Canadian Wheat Board in the person of Arnold Platt. It will be interesting to hear his version and how he voted on the question. Hon. Alvin Hamilton said he gave the issue to the Advisory Committee to decide on. The Advisory Board was divided right down the middle, so Mr. Hamilton cast the deciding vote in favor of the feed mills. It is beginning to look as if we need to re-vamp our Agriculture organizations to separate Co-operatives and Commodity groups from direct membership.

From February 27 to March 10, 1961, a rural Leadership Course was held at the Banff School of Fine Arts. The F.U.A. sent the following: Beatrice Chapman, Brownvale; Pearle Fletcher, Bonanza; Mae Huddleston, Twin Butte; Richard Page, Didsbury; John Ross, Gadsby; Gerald Schuler, Hilda; Walter Wedman, Leduc; Katherine Zatorski, MacKay and myself.

I hesitated in attending the course at first, but as the speakers came on and the discussions took place, I realized what I had missed over the years.

Dr. Drummond, Economist with the Federal Government and Secretary of the Stabilization Prices Board, spoke on Productions and marketing.

Dr. Hostetler, from the U.S.A. and presently from the University of Alberta, spoke on how groups and organizations evolve, trends and developments of rural and farm organizations. He also gave considerable data on the Hutterite people. He is a sociologist.

Dr. J. Woodsworth from the Calgary University spoke on the individual and his relations with others, particularly the relationship of a leader with other members of his group or organization.

Dr. A. Laidlaw, from the Co-operative Union of Canada dealt with the general trends of Co-operatives.

Bob Knowles, of the C.B.C. gave a series of talks on the problems of Communications as related to organizations.

Mr. Alf Peterson, with the Alberta

Department of Agriculture, spoke and outlined Farm Business Management, renting, partnerships, incorporations, father and son arrangements.

We had a number of special speakers. Mr. W. G. O'Brian, Farm Credit Corporation, Edmonton; Ed Nelson, President Farm Union; R. M. Putman, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.

I gained valuable knowledge and a better understanding of what the Rural Leadership Course, held each spring, has been trying to do. I realize too what our F.W.U.A. has been losing by not seeing that at least 2 or 3 F.W.U.A. Directors attended the course each year.

And finally the course was enhanced by the attendance for the first week of two men from India and one from Ceylon who have been in Canada studying our co-operatives. The second week we had a man from India who was in charge of radio and television. These men were alert, interested and keen students. We felt they should be teaching us instead of listening. They told us that the Indian Government is concerned in educating their women first. If a woman is educated, the children naturally pick up what the mother knows. If the mother knows very little, the children are handicapped. All in all it was a profitable two weeks for me.

Spruce Valley Local #330

Local No. 330 of Spruce Valley held their last meeting on March 3rd, 1961, at the home of Mrs. Mike Homeniuk. Twelve members were present. The discussions were very lively and some resolutions were passed. Only one of the canvassers was present, and his report was rather discouraging.

Next meeting will be towards the end of April at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Dytiuk.

After adjournment lunch was served by the hostess and the two ladies present.

Congratulations, although late, still go out to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wolah, on the birth of their baby son.

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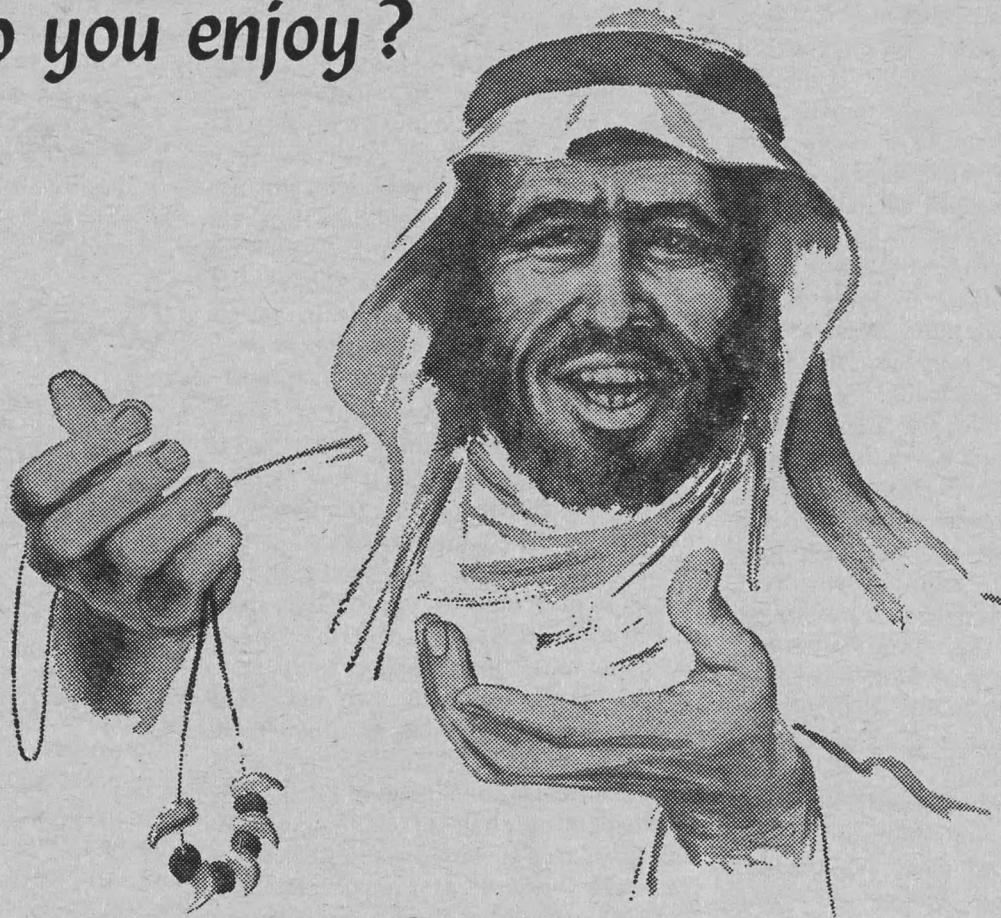
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CITIZENSHIP

by LILLIAN CARLETON

Citizenship is a difficult word to define. One thing is clear—there cannot be citizenship without citizens. Whether one is born in Canada or is a naturalized citizen, the legal meaning of the term "citizenship" implies an obligation of loyalty. But citizenship in a democracy like Canada means much more, it carries with it responsibilities as well as rights and privileges.

What are the responsibilities of a good citizen? Do they include active participation in community affairs? Almost everyone would agree that it is the duty of a good citizen to obey the laws, vote, and to educate his children. As soon as agreement is reached on the importance of these duties such questions arise as: suppose there is a law you do not approve of, how can you get it changed? Or suppose you feel strongly that some law should be passed which is not on the statute books? Should you sit back and wait, or should you exercise your influence through organizations, the press and so on to get the law passed?

Can you vote intelligently without mingling in the community and seeing what is needed? And what are the effects of government policy on your community? How important is it to attend political meetings? Should you join a political party? Should you use your influence in a trade or farm organization to bring pressure to bear on the government or on a political party?

These questions are not easy to answer, and there is likely no single answer to any of them. But they do show how difficult it is to separate even the simplest form of citizenship from community participation.

The education of children raises other questions. It might be argued that the parents' responsibility is set by law, and it is not otherwise the concern of good citizenship. The school plays such a fundamental part in the training of young citizens. How can we make sure that the schools have the best possible standards? Is voting for the members of the school board all that is required? Should parents belong to a home and school group? Is membership in the F.W.U.A. sufficient?

Some people say that education is a specialized field, and that matters of politics should be left to the experts. In a democratic school system the experts are responsible to the people, through the school boards and the department of education that employ

them. How can people be assured of the best possible representation on school boards, on municipal councils, and in parliament? And having elected the representatives, how can the sense of responsibility between the elected and the electors be maintained?

There are certain aspects of citizenship which are not so obviously connected with voting and obeying the laws. One definition is: "Citizenship is an attitude about other people, government and society in general. It is the ability to live with other people. Citizenship is being a good neighbor. Citizenship is Christian principle in action. Citizenship implies participation in one's neighbourhood and community affairs".

Is it right for a mother of a family to carry out her community activities to the extent of neglecting her family? Should the father of the family be so involved with community affairs that he has no evening free to spend at home? It may also be argued that some people make their best contributions to the community by standing aside from it, and developing their own individual talent. Artists, writers, and musicians for instance, can only do their best work by concentrating exclusively on it without dispersing their efforts on outside activities. But it must be noted that the great works of art, music and literature of all ages reflect a considerable understanding of people on the part of their creator. In recent years many creative artists have found it impossible to continue their work without regard to events taking place around them. Political movements such as Nazism, Fascism and Communism have forced them either to flee from their own country, or submit to control of their productions. Having learned a lesson from this many writers and other creative artists in the democracy have joined forces with those citizens in trying to maintain freedom of expression.

In addition to the extreme individualist or non-conformist, there are many people who lack the urge or perhaps the energy to take part in community activities. It may be that they make important contributions to the community through their daily occupations. Or that they may be temporarily adverse to mixing and may actually find it difficult to participate in organizational work. Are such people justified in standing aloof? Society owes its members the right to an education and protection under the law. If the citizen takes more from society than he contributes to it, is he a liability?

What ever the arguments for and against participation, it is doubtful if

anyone should ever be forced into community activities. Without the voluntary aspect, would participation be democratic? And would it be good citizenship?

Questions for Discussion:

1. It has been said that an individual cannot reach his fullest development without participating in community affairs. What do you think?
2. How can parents help to develop the qualities of good citizenship in their children?

Co-op Insurance News

Appointment of G. Lloyd Matheson as general manager of Co-operative Life Insurance Company and Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company has been announced by R. L. Stutt, president of the two Companies. Mr. Matheson, who also continues for the time being as Manager of Co-operative Fire and Casualty, assumed his new duties immediately following a meeting of the Board of Directors held March 3rd.

Born on a farm in Cape Breton, where he received his early schooling, Mr. Matheson was associated with the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University at various times from 1938 to 1946. He also attended the Nova Scotia Agricultural College during the 1940-41 academic year.

In 1946, Mr. Matheson joined the field service department of Maritime Co-operative Services, Moncton, and remained with the farm central for nine years. During six of these years, he served as manager of the insurance department.

In May of 1955 he moved to Regina to assume the position of general manager of Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company. Under his leadership the Company has grown rapidly with written premiums rising from \$630,000 to \$5,800,000 during the period.

Announcing the appointment, Mr. Stutt noted that it was a further step in effecting a closer co-ordination of the two operations. At the annual meeting of the Companies held on March 1 and 2 the policyholders elected the same directors to both boards which later elected a common president and identical executive committees.

Mr. Matheson, who has been a member of the Life Underwriters Association, and has qualified for the C.L.U. designation attended the Banff School Management in the fall of 1959. He is also a member of the Co-operative Guarantee Board of Saskatchewan.

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JUNIOR REPORT

by GEORGE DOUPE

Last month in this column I mentioned the Queen Contest and the Debating Contest and urged that each of you be interested in these contests. On March 3rd, I attended the District 13 debating play-offs between Medicine Hat and Hussar. This was a good example of what a success competition can be when some work is put into advertising of the event and when there are interested people in the area.

The Hussar local as host, combined the debate with a banquet and dance. There were 100 people in attendance. With an audience of this size, it makes the participants feel that all their efforts were worthwhile. Also the audience gets a better idea of the value of this competition, a far better idea than if they just read or listened to someone telling of the values of debating. For those reasons, I would urge each of you to go to the zone play-offs if they are held in your area.

These two locals also have entries in the Queen Contest. With the competitive spirit that exists between these locals, and the support that they receive from everyone in their district, I feel part towards making the Junior F.U.A. Queen Contest a success.

We are fast approaching the time of year when our thoughts will turn from our farm organization to the necessary job of seeding this year's crop and the summer's work that is ahead of us. Before we do this, I would like you to think of two things; Gold Eye Camp and the F.U.A. membership problem.

To deal first with the camp project. It has been said many times, by Mr. Nelson and others, that if every farmer in Alberta would donate \$2.00 to the camp we could have the finest camp of its kind in Alberta and possibly in Canada. When I say we, I don't mean the Junior F.U.A. alone, but all the farmers in Alberta, because it will benefit them all. We, the farmers of Alberta, need the camp not only for the F.U.A. and the various co-operatives but also as a place to give leadership training to our members who will stay on the farms, who will rise in our organization, and make it more effective. We need the camp also for those who can't or don't want to farm. This perhaps is as important as the first. We need people with leadership skill who understand the problems the farmer faces, although they may confident that District 13 will do its live in the towns and cities of Alberta. We all know the farmers could use better public relations with those who

JUNIOR CAMP

by (Mrs.) HELEN JAMES

What kind of picture do these words conjure up in your mind? Imagine a small lake set in the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains and you've got it.

Gold Eye Lake Camp was started in the summer of 1959 and is situated quite centrally in the province, only six miles from Nordegg. The Provincial Government has built a road in to the lake from the highway and some construction is completed. One cabin is built, also the wash house and one other building. The lumber for the main pavilion is cut and piled so construction on it can get underway this summer.

The aim of the project is to provide an educational, recreational and leadership training ground for the farm youth of Alberta. Leadership courses in the nature of the Banff Leadership Course will be provided and there will be fellowship and friendship between young people and older people. The camp will assist in adult education in the field of citizenship, and recreational facilities will be provided to make all programs well balanced.

Courses in safety measures and farm safety may be taught, also extension and educational courses. The camp will provide a place for the Junior F.U.A. to carry on its educational program for

live in the urban areas. What better way is there to promote better public relations than to have people living in urban areas with a knowledge of farming problems combined with the training they would receive at a camp such as Gold Eye Camp. So think about this, will you please? We need your assistance, financially and otherwise.

Now a few thoughts on membership. It may seem odd to talk about F.U.A. memberships in the junior report, but as I said last month, this is a family organization and what affects one affects all of us. We have all heard many times why we should have a large membership in the F.U.A., so I won't go into that, but I would urge you to look over the area that your local covers and make sure that you have contacted every farmer in that area, about joining the F.U.A. It seems that membership is the only way that we can get the money to finance this organization properly.

I would like to leave you with these thoughts on membership. Get together and talk and think about the camp. See what your local can do or what you as individuals can do to assist the Gold Eye camp project.

its members and youth of Alberta. Primarily this camp is for the members of the farm organization but it will be open to all rural people in the province whether they are members or not of any organization may use the camp for educational purposes.

Funds are needed to finish this worthwhile project and I urge all Locals and interested parties to make a special effort to help in its completion. Thanks are extended to all locals and organizations who have been so generous to date.

I have had the pleasure of visiting Gold Eye Lake once and this trip made me doubly enthusiastic of what can be accomplished there after the camp is completed. I think all those who have visited the site feel the same way and I would hope that as many as possible visit the site this coming summer.

The Juniors plan a reunion of junior executive members at the camp site this summer, so you can see they are already using the present facilities for some of their activities. I also feel the time is not too distant when their annual convention will be held there and think this would mean a greater number of Junior F.U.A. members there.

This project is a dream of the Juniors that will soon be a reality, but it is also an example of co-operation. All members of the F.U.A., and by that I mean all branches, must co-operate to complete this project as soon as possible. Much has been accomplished but there is still much to be done.

The camp committee is to be congratulated for the tremendous amount of work it has done in the development of the camp to date and what will be done in the future.

Gold Eye Lake Camp was planned to meet a very important need in our junior organization. We all know that trained juniors today make good senior leaders tomorrow. So it is imperative that all members of all branches of our organization get behind this project and push.

SOCIAL WELFARE . . .

(Con't. from Page 6)

out application forms correctly, providing references that know you as individuals, make available your marriage certificate, also a medical examination.

Your social worker will want to talk with you a number of times, in your home and in their office.

There are many cases where some applicants cannot be accepted as adoptive parents. There are several reasons—age, health, instability of one or both

parents or underlying reasons for wishing to adopt a child.

No child is offered for adoption until the Child Welfare Branch has made a careful study of his background in order to determine as accurately as possible that physical and mental development will be normal. Every child has a complete medical examination by a competent doctor before being considered for adoptive placement.

RELIGION—In Alberta as in other provinces a Roman Catholic child must be placed in a Roman Catholic home and a Protestant child must be placed in a Protestant home, unless the natural parent expresses a wish in writing for the child to be placed in a home of another religion.

RESIDENCE—Children are normally placed only with a resident of the Province of Alberta. A child is not placed for adoption in another province without the consent of the province concerned.

HEALTH — Both adopting parents must have a medical examination to determine the state of health, physically, mentally and emotionally.

INCOME—Income must be sufficient to cover family budget and to provide financial security for the child as he grows up.

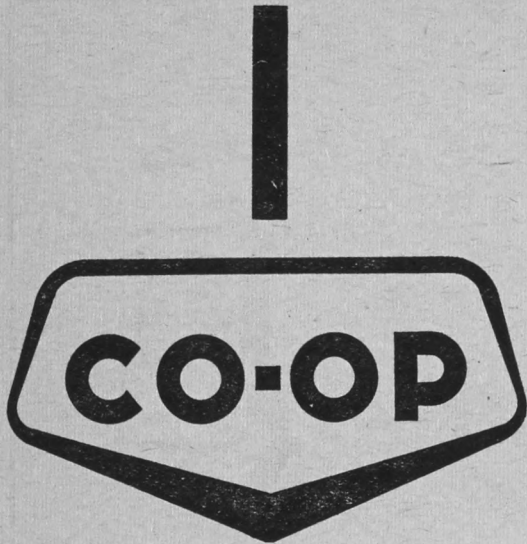
HOUSING — There are housing requirements to be met when placing a child. It is important that he should have a home that is not crowded. Discuss this with your social worker.

MOTIVATION — The social worker will want to know the reason that you are applying to adopt a child.

TIME—The child will be in your home one year on probation, and under the guardianship of the Welfare Department. Then if both parties are satisfied, you may apply for the final adoption order. In Alberta all adoption orders are granted by the district courts.

The Department of Public Welfare makes no charge for its services.

SPECIAL PARENTS — There are many Roman Catholic babies awaiting adoption. Applications are urgently needed for both Roman Catholic and Protestant homes, who will take family groups—boys and girls, some even in early adolescence. Many homes are needed for the child of mixed race—the part metis—the part negro—the physically handicapped — the slow learner but not retarded. Adoptive parents are urgently needed who are willing to assume the responsibility of the so called problem child who will require understanding and accepting, parents who have an abundance of patience and love to share.



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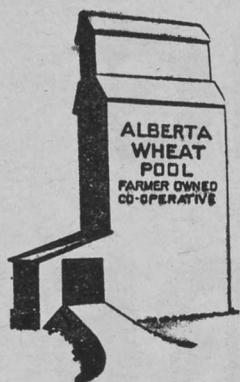
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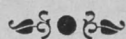
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